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# Lexical Means in Children's Poetry

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***Abstract***

*The article deals with lexical means, the nature of poetic vocabulary, its semantic and stylistic features. The article also points out that it is advisable to study lexical means in the form of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms.*

***Keywords****: lexical means, poetry, lexical units , synonymic series, antonymic units, poetic speech.*

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The study of lexical means in modern children's poetry opens up a wide path to the disclosure of interconnected speech in lyrical works involved in our subject. Also, melody, charm, expressiveness, imagery, shouting are very important for the language of poetry. Because when a poet explores nature or the human psyche, he first of all makes a logical emphasis on how high the level of lyrical experience, pleasure, consciousness and emotion is. It is necessary to clarify the issue of poetic vocabulary that creates lexical means. After all, poetic vocabulary stabilizes in the harmony of sound and letter.

For example, "...poetry is first of all harmony. He requires that the words be placed lightly and freely in accordance with the tone and meter of the verses. Poetic fluency coordinates the free use of the word in lines, without the use of force in ordinary speech. [1]. Such qualities, inherent in the language of lyrical speech, form a layer of poetic vocabulary and are actively involved. Accordingly, words of active and passive use are also found in poems formed on the basis of lexical means.

B. Umurkulov, a researcher of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, said:

a) a number of lexical means used in poetry are rarely used in other genres;

b) poetic words have the property of enhancing artistic expressiveness, solemnity, figurativeness, which is sometimes not noticeable in other speech;

c) poetic words have an emotional-figurative, poetic rise, and when used in other genres, the emotional-figurativeness of the word may decrease or not appear, as in poetic speech;

d) poetic words have their own lexico-semantic, stylistic features, and these aspects of them are more revealed in poetic speech.

Most of the lexical means in poetic speech - synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, paronyms - are clearly visible. Especially in children's poetry, things and events, abrupt changes in nature, the fate of animals never leave children indifferent. Therefore, it is advisable to study lexical means as follows:

1. Synonymous words;

2. Antonyms;

3. Words-homonyms;

4. Paronyms.

1. A number of synonyms creates the basis for mutual agreement of emotion and experience in poetic speech. Like fiction (prose), poetic texts consider a person and his activity, his conscious life as the main goal. In the poems of Alkar Damin, synonyms not only bring spiritual pleasure to children, but also affect their imagination. "Synonyms are one of the important tools that enrich the vocabulary of the language and provide semantic diversity in speech. Synonyms, like other words in a dictionary, have general and specific qualities. After all, if a synonym, like other words, is general in its semantic expression, then the variety of words of the synonymic series in its semantic expression is its particular aspect. It is this feature that creates the basis for the active use of synonyms in literary texts. Since artistic speech is speech based on a figurative-impressionistic basis, the need naturally arises to express the concept at different levels. This

[1] Korolenko V.G. Russian writers about language . L., 1959. S. 316.

function is performed by synonyms in the speech process [2]. Indeed, synonymous lines that give emotionality to a poetic text also provide a basis for determining the mood of a lyrical hero:

Қовун, қовун, қовунжон,

Асал бўлибсан чунон.

Бир тилик ҳам еб бўлмас,

Аммо "тўйдим" деб бўлмас.

Қиём бўлиб кетибсан,

Бунга қандай етибсан?

Асал бўлса, бол бўлса,

Тилим тилинг тилса,

Бунинг битта сири бор,

Қулоғингга қуйиб ол:

Деҳқон деган дилбар зот,

Мени этгандир бунёд.

Унинг ҳалол меҳнати,

Унинг ширин заҳмати,

Мени шарбат айлаган,

Ҳам сени хўп сайлаган.

Ҳалол ишла, эй ўғлон,

Мисоли Бободеҳқон!

Шунда ҳосил бол бўлар,

Кўплар сендай лол бўлар [3].

In this poem, the melon and its evaluation in the language of children are analyzed, classified and illustrated very beautifully. Melon is synonymous with words such as ***honey, sugar, honey, juice, dessert, jam.*** The synonymic series also appeared in such lexemes as dekhkan-bobodekhkon, dilbar zot. In the poetic mantle, new synonyms arise in the process of the artist using the word and using it instead of it. Based on the verses above, the fact that ***melon*** is basically sweet, that it is a melon harvest, and that its ripening is as sweet and delicious as honey has created the basis for synonyms to perform a specific function. About ten synonyms based on the lexeme melon played an important role in the structure of the text.

In the poem "Valley" by the poet O. Damin, it turns out that synonyms served a specific poetic purpose:

Шилдираб қирга,

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[2] Умурқулов Б. Ўзбек бадиий насрининг лингво-услубий шаклланиш асослари. Филол.фан.док. (DSC) авто.реф.. –Т., 2020. "-Б.23.

[3] Олқор Дамин. Кучоқлайман баҳорни. –Т: "Ўзбекистон", 2010. –Б. 44.

Оқади жилға,

Ширин куйлари

Хуш ёқар дилга.

Мен ҳам жилғадай

Жўшиб куйлайин,

Қувноқ элимни

Хурсанд қилайин.

In the poems of the poet O. Damin "Jilga" and "Melon", one of the synonymous units analyzes the subject of consumption, the other discusses the development of poetic thought formed by the imagination. In other words, the core in the poem "Valley" in lexemes is ***sweet, pleasant, lively, cheerful,*** **joy** is joy. The soft melody, melodiousness and enthusiasm of the rhyme further enhance the melody and delight the reader. In this sense, "for the pragmatic goal of the speaker, it is important that the listener correctly chooses the most appropriate of the lexemes in the synonymic series in order to express the denotation in the mind of the listener as a whole with all its features." and quality. In any connotative expression, a certain denotation semantics is preserved [4]. In the poem "Dzhilga" these signs are intertwined with the lexemes of the synonymic series. As a result, Jilga - from flowing to having its echo in the reader echo like Jilga - creates a unique analogy.

In the poem "Country of Fear" by the talented poet Dilshod Rajab, a number of synonyms teach so many readers to love the Motherland, cherish it, and be vigilant:

Қачонлардир бу **жой**лар,

Учраган кўк **қаҳр**ига.

Босиб олган каби **ёв**,

Кучли **қўрқув**, **ваҳима**.

Бу зўр **ваҳм** ҳаттоки,

**Титроқ**қа солган **ер**ни.

**Тоғ** сапчиб туриб кетиб,

Тош қотиб қолган **қир**дир.

Ҳамон бунда **қўрқув** шох,

Юради **ҳукм** суриб.

**Тош**ларга қоқилиб сой,

Қочар йиқилиб-туриб [5].

A synonymous line in the poem: ***fear, panic, trembling*** , according to him, refers to the catastrophe that is coming upon people from heaven. There is also a spiritual closeness in the

[4]Данияров Б. Ўзбек тили лексик синонимларининг лисоний ва нутқий муносабати. Лексикографик тадқиқи. Филол.фан.док.автореф. (DSc). –Самарқанд. 2019. -Б.25.
[5] Ражабов Д. Йўлим қуёш томондир. –Т.: "Чўлпон", 2019. –Б.98-99.

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words ***mountain and rock.*** Because of fear, he says, the mountains also rose and turned into rocky hills. The words ***place, mountain, earth*** also form a synonymous series. The only word in the poem is the unity of panic and savagery, which in a peculiar way reveals the poet's attitude to the world and man. From this poem, the reader will have the opportunity to discover courage, courage, nobility in himself.

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